

Fig. 3, part of stem with the bases of three branches, antical view, $\times 50$; Fig. 4, ♂ inflorescence, lateral view, $\times 60$; Fig. 5, stem-leaf, $\times 220$; Figs. 6, 7, underleaves of stem, $\times 220$; Figs. 8–10, perichaetial leaves of innermost row, $\times 35$; Figs. 11–13, perichaetial leaves of second row, $\times 35$; Fig. 14, transverse section of perianth in upper third, $\times 35$; Fig. 15, teeth from mouth of perianth, $\times 220$; Fig. 16, perigonal bract, $\times 60$; Fig. 17, perigonal bracteole, $\times 60$. The figures were all drawn from the type-specimen and were prepared for publication by Miss Edna L. Hyatt.

THE IDENTITY OF ANDERSSON'S *SALIX PELLITA*. — *Salix pellita*, Anders. Mon. *Salix* (1865) 139, was based on two plants, one from Lake Winnipeg (*Bourgeau*), the other from the Rocky Mountains (*Lyall*). Material of the *Lyall* plant in the Gray Herbarium is different from any eastern species, but is very near the recently described *S. subcaerulea*, Piper, which occurs from the mountains of Oregon and Northern California to Montana. In August, 1903, the writer examined at Kew original material of the Winnipeg plant of *Bourgeau* and found it quite unlike the *Lyall* specimen but exactly a species which abounds along certain rivers of Maine and eastern Canada; and since the Winnipeg shrub was first cited by Andersson, it, rather than the Rocky Mountain element of his complex species must bear the name, *S. pellita*. This species has long perplexed the botanists who are familiar with northern Maine; and for want of a more satisfactory disposition for the plant, it has been temporarily placed with *S. candida*. From that species, however, *S. pellita* is very quickly separated. *S. candida*, as yet unknown in Maine, is a species primarily of larch or arbor-vitae swamps, the branchlets, leaves (usually above as well as beneath) and capsules pubescent with dull whitish lanate or flocculent tomentum; and the young styles conspicuously tinged with crimson. *S. pellita*, a species ordinarily of gravelly or well-drained shores, has the young branchlets glabrous or at most minutely pilose, the leaves glabrous or quickly glabrate above, whitened beneath, at least when young, with lustrous velvety or silky pubescence; the ovaries and capsule silky-tomentose; the styles yellowish or brownish. In northern Maine and adjacent Canada *S. pellita* is one of the commonest willows, and the material now at hand shows it to range from the Dartmouth River, Gaspé County, Quebec, to the lower Androscoggin River, Maine, north to Lake St. John, Quebec, and west to Lake Winnipeg. — M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.